TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

Lenden Offices of THE SUN 400 West Strand. All communications should be addressed to FRANK M. WHITE 430-trand. Lenden W. C.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, tonued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock,

## Where the Danger Lies.

The Central Labor Union is right in criticlaing the Board of Education for grabbing at \$130,000 for a site upon which to build new quarters for itself while thousands of the children of the town are unable to get into the public schools because of the lack of sufficient accommodations.

If the Board would set to work to prune off the excrescences it has permitted to grow on the school system, it would so far diminish its cumbersome machinery that there would be ample room for it in the present quarters. It takes up too much space and hinders rather than helps the desirable operation of a system of public education.

The appropriations for the schools are enough to provide all the school accommodations needed. The boys and girls want to learn to read and write and cipher. That is the great demand. Of course a few young men and women would like also to study the integral and differential calculus, quaternions, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, and musical composition; but it is as unfair to tax the whole public for their benefit as it would be to buy for them Poole coats from London and Wohth gowns from Paris,

Yet the Board of Education denies free instruction to multitudes of children altogether, in order to look after the luxurious instruction of these few. It lets the many go starved, in order that the few may be provided with costly sweetmeats.

There is a great deal of talk about danger to the schools from Roman Catholic opposition; but there is no such danger. Of course the Roman Catholics are setting up parochial schools of their own, as they, have a right to do, for they must pay for their maintenance themselves, and anybody is free to start a school. But the majority of the people prefer the public schools, and this despite the parochial schools, the accommodations for pupils in the public schools are look as if our school system was suffering from any opposition whatsoever.

Its danger comes from another direction. It comes from the perversion of the true and original purpose of free public instruction, by reason of which expense is increased and the need of the people is unsatisfied.

## A Dastardly Action.

In the account of the disaster to the City of Paris furnished to the New York World on March 30 by a correspondent who happened to be on board of that steamship, the following statement was made concerning the behavior of Capt. ROBERTS of the Adriatic:

"At a time Thursday morning human nature could stand the tension no longer. Men and women, with blanched faces, trembled. Fate seemed against us. But fifteen minutes later there was a great cry of joy. "The officer on the bridge was seen to drop his glass. He shouted there was smoke on the eastern horizon, and ten minutes later the glasses made out two steamers obviously rushing toward us. "In an hour the White Star steamer Adriatic came in

view, and miles behind her was the little freight steamer aldersgate. As the liner pushed toward us, with smoke pouring from her funnels, passengers hitherto stranpers folasped hands and some cried for joy. Nearer the liner came, and the passengers on her decks and on those of the City of Paris mingled their cheers.

" A DARTABOLY ACTION. " But the Adriatic steamed past us hardly checking her engines, saying the would take passengers to New York, but

toould not tow us to Fastnet. "As the Adriatic, a ship of a direct rival line to the Inman, resumed her course without further inquiry, sho was followed by the executations of every soul on board. In the mean time the Aldersgate steamed up. Her

plucky little Captain signalled he would risk his ship This statement from a person on board of the City of Paris was displayed by the New Conduct of the White Star Adriatic-Refusing to Tow the Crippled Greyhound -Spurned by a Rival Ship," and the like. Commenting editorially upon the charge against the

Captain of the Adriatic, the World remarked: "The most deplorable feature of this news is the dastardly conduct of the White Star liner Adriatic in refusing to tow the City of Paris to Queenstown. That even a sharp rivairy between the transationate lines should

emergency is incredible and disreputable." The next day the same journal repeated its story, charging the Captain of the Adriatic with the behavior of a cur, and it also asserted that New York was in a ferment of indignation over his heartlessness:

"The frightful situation of those on board the ocean imens in deneuncing the conduct of the officers of the White Star steamer Adriatic, who coolly left the crippled and sinking luman liner at the mercy of the sea after making a proposition which even the terror-stricken people on the City of Paris could not accept. No phrase too harsh could be found for this remarkable ition of disregard for life."

The truth about the matter is now known, and it proves to be exactly what THE SUN supposed it was when the New York World first. attacked Capt. Roberts. The Captain of the Adriatic did his whole duty as a sailor and an honorable and humane man. Instead of steaming past the disabled ship, hardly checking her engines, the Adriatic stood by until she had received word from the Captain of the City of Paris to proceed, and thanks for her assistance. Instead of deserting a sinking ship with dastardly indifference to human life, Capt. Roberts steamed away from a vessel which was at no time in peril. to the aid of which he had devoted five or six hours of time, and for the safety of which he had provided by bringing up to her the Aldersgate, a steamer bound cast and able and willing to tow the City of Paris to Queenstown.

The only thing dastardly about the incldent is the conduct of the newspaper that has brought this baseless accusation against a brave sailor and a kind-hearted gentleman. The charge was equally false, brutal, and contemptible, whether it was inspired by malice or by the policy of exaggeration and misrepresentation which has made this unscrupulous print a common nuisance.

# Peaches and Resolutions.

The proceedings of a meeting of the Kent County Grange at Dover, Delaware, fast week, illustrate the prevalling craze among certain associations of farmers to assume the functions of legislators, and to abandon agriculture for politics and political economy. Resolutions were passed protesting, on the ground of existing overproduction of certain agricultural products, against appropriathous by Congress for the purpose of brigating Western lands; favoring control by the Government of railroads, telegraph lines, and the insurance and banking business; and demanding national legislation against trusts and combinations.

A committee was appointed "to consider what new crops we can, this year at least, substitute for the peach crop." This committee, however, falled to bring in a report. Yet one would think that the subject in

most interested would be the crops and the selection of a substitute for the peach crop this year. There are good reasons why the Government should not go into the irrigation-ditch business, but just at present there seems to be no especial cause for alarm about irrigation. The Republicans are forcing Wyoming and Idaho upon the Union, not for the purpose of watering arid lands, but to water the Electoral College. And would peach crops be bigger, and potatoes yield more to the hill, if the Government should become the proprietor of the railroad, telegraph, banking, and insurance business? Do the Kent county grangers really think that they could get lower rates and better service from the railroads and the telegraph companies if these were managed by Government officeholders? Do they really think that they could borrow money more easily, insure their lives and their property more cheaply, if all the banks and the insurance companies were parts of the Federal machine? And how deep down into its pocket would Kent county like to go for the sake of paying its share of the increased taxation which would be necessary to set the Government up in every branch of business?

How would the Kent county grangers like to have the Government go into the farming business? They know, in fact, that the Gov. ernment as a farmer would be an expensive and a dreary failure. Is it any more difficult to carry on a farm than to carry on

railroads or banks? The Kent County Grange would have been more practical if the committee on a substitute for the peach eron had reported, and some other resolutions had not been reported. Socialism is no substitute for peaches.

## Trouble for Wisconsin Republicans. The defeat of the Republicans in the Mil-

waukee municipal election seems to make it certain that the next State campaign in Wisconsin will be fought upon the Issue which made the Democrats successful in that election. The Democrats will demand the repeal of the BENNETT Compulsory Education law. The Republicans will stand by that law, and, therefore, they will probably renominate Governor HOARD, its most vigorous defender. The Republicans are trying to create the impression that they are fighting for the preservation of the common in a speech delivered at Waukesha the day majority is so vast in New York that, after the Milwaukee election, "I see the inthe balance in this discussion, and I wish to much less than the demand. That does not see exhibited the patriotism that knows indulged in unless supported by facts. enough to defend the house in which it lives. This law may be imperfect, but what new law is not? It may require to be perfected, but we should stand by the right of the HOARD and the Republicans, the BENNETT bill undertakes to prescribe what shall be taught in schools supported by religious taxation. The position of the opponents of the BENNETT bill is clearly defined by Mr. GEORGE BRUMDER, proprietor of the Germania, the organ of the German Lutheran Church. "It is not," he says, "because the Lutherans are adverse to the teaching as willing as any other persons. of English in the Lutheran schools that we oppose the law, but simply because the State attempts to dictate to us what we shall teach in our private schools."

The Republicans are raising the cry of the State against the Church, and they are taking the rather ticklish course of representing the opposition to the BENNETT bill as the work of Catholics, Lutherans, and forcigners generally. In reality the opponents of the bill are fighting for the good and sound principle that the State shall mind its own business. They are not attacking the common schools. They are defending private and parochial schools, and they are resisting the unwarrantable attempt of the State to direct the instruction in institustate to direct the instruction in institutions which it does not support. The Lutheran voters number nearly 40,000, and
four-fifths of them have been Republicans,
They will vote the Democratic ticket next
fall, and have airendy begun to make preparrations for the campaign. When Republiens State officials like Treasurer Harshaw

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bill, calling the Convention,
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The bills of the centre Bean State officials like Treasurer Harshaw talk about a Republican majority of 20,000 next fall, they are either bluffing unconscionably or they rely upon reviving prejudices against foreigners. In a State with so powerful a foreign element as Wisconsin contains, the experiment which the Republicans are making is most dangerous and unwise. The German Republicans have not been satisfied with the BENNETT law, nor do they regard the renomination of Governor HOARD with favor. "The Church," says the Milwaukee Herold. the powerful organ of the German Republicans, "has rebuked the State and its attempt to encroach upon its rights in a way that must make even the blind and unbelieving in the Republican party, who did not want to comprehend, concede their mistake." But the blind and unbelieving do not concede their mistake. The Republican programme seems to be approval of the BENNETT law and the renomination of Governor HOARD, although the Evening Wisconsin insists that Senator Spoonen should be the candidate for Governor.

Senator Spooner's successor will be elected by the Legislature to be chosen next fall, and every effort will be made by the Democratic-Republican alllance against the BEN-NETT bill to control that Legislature. So the loss of a Republican Senator may be one of the results of the BENNETT bill. Governor HOARD's plurality in 1888 was 20,278. The Democratic plurality next fall will be a great deal bigger if the Democratic gains in the rest of the State should be as large in proportion as they were in the Milwaukee election. But there is time for the excitement to simmer down before fall.

# Mr. Grace Probably Misreported.

The handsome and distinguished ex-Mayor of this town, the Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS GRACE, is not a statesman who is accustomed to rush into print without provoca-To what extent an alleged interview, published by the New York Times, correctly reports the opinions held by Mr. GRACE, is a matter for surmise. It would seem to be a fair supposition that the views of the gentleman have been misinterpreted.

Regarding the prospects of this year's municipal contest, Mr. GRACE is quoted as declaring that "if there were two Democratic tickets and a Republican ticket, running on a three-cornered race, the anti-Tammany Democrat would be elected." He is reported as adding that, "having filled the office twice, and knowing well the onerous nature of the duties, it has ceased to be, with me, an object of ambition."

There are certainly many reasons for be lleving that the latter sentiment may well be entertained by any aspirant for the Mayor's chair who proposes running in November on an exclusively anti-Tammany nomination. with CLEVELAND as his watchword and the SAXTON bill as his chief issue. They show a philosophic state of mind creditable to a candidate who is expecting defeat. But the other views attributed to the ex-Mayor are entirely unlike those which might naturally be expected from a Democrat of the import which the Kent county tarmers would be | and intelligence of Mr. WILLIAM R. GRACK,

for they would establish the obnexious and objectionable proposition that a man can be twice Mayor of New York without gaining any knowledge whatever either of the people or the politics of the town.

## Newspaper Men as Jurors.

A bill to exempt editors, editorial writers, and newspaper reporters from jury duty is pressed with considerable vigor before the Assembly Committee on Codes at Albany. It formed the subject of a long speech by Mr. RHODES at a session of that committee on Thursday.

Mr. RHODES made a queer argument in favor of the measure. He thought that fournalists employed on afternoon papers ought to be exempt from jury duty because they worked during the daytime; and that journalists employed on morning papers ought to be exempt because they worked during the night. There is something in the argument that night workers, who require the day to sleep in, should not be ompelled to serve as jurors; but if one sort of day workers is to be exempted simply because the ordinary labors of the persons who belong to it are performed in the daytime, why not exempt every sort?

The next point of Mr. RHODES was that It is very seldom that a journalist is required by the Court to sit on a jury, after he has been summoned. "The almost invariable custom," he says, "is to excuse him from duty on the ground of injury to his business." If this statement is correct, there is no need of any legal exemption. The inconvenience of being obliged to attend court a little while, in response to a summons, ought not to be taken into account as compared with the probability that some of the newspaper men summoned may be willing to serve; and if they serve, there is no reason

why they should not be excellent jurors. In the course of Mr. RHODES's speech before the Assembly committee we find this very remarkable statement: "In large cities it often happens that the Commissioner of Jurors or other official in charge of the jury list uses his power to annoy, and even to silence the press." If the gentleman really knows of any Commissioner of Jurors or other officer who thus abuses his authority, he ought to make public the name of the offender and the specific acts constischools. "I think," said Governor Hoand | tuting the offence. There is a good deal too much loose and indefinite talk about official misconduct. The Legislature is not the terests of the American State hanging in place for such talk; and insinuations of the sort made by Mr. Rhodes should not be

There is no need whatever of amending the law so as absolutely to exempt newspaper men from the liability to be called upon to serve as jurors. Under the existing law State to prescribe the secular education of | the courts in this city are empowered, and the State." Unfortunately for Governor the courts in all other parts of the State are required, to excuse a person summoned as a trial juror, where for any reason the interests of the juror will be materially injured bodies and private means, and not by public | by his attendance. This provision furnishes to journalists all the protection they need against being compelled to do jury duty at great personal inconvenience or injury, and when they can serve as jurors without serious harm to their interests they ought to be

> An esteemed correspondent favors us with some observations which merit attention.

"Sin: You say that nothing has been done by the Re publicans in the Legislature to carry into effect the popular vote of 1986 to revise the Constitution of this State. But is it not a fact that the Legislature of 1887 passed what is known as the Asson Constitutional Amendment bill? Is it not also a fact that Governor Hat returned it to the Legislature without his approval!

"If the Republicans in 1887 passed a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention, and the Governor refused to approve it, upon whom rests the responsibility of frustrating the popular will and violating the Constitu-"DENTATES."

It is true that the Republican Legislature of 1887 passed the so-called Asnoth bill, providing for a Constitutional Convention. The delegates were to be elected a year later, and to meet for business one year after their election. nothing about the matter.

There is a strain of tine-spun imaginary morality in this little poem by Moses Gage SHIRLEY, which appears in the sympathetic for tabulation and report. columns of the Boston Globe:

Who braves defeat

Who braves defeat and struggles bravely on From day to day, amid the world's disdain, I count a hero worthy of the name,

Who braves defeat and battles for the right. To truth and virtue consecrates his soul, He is a hero heroes should extol.

Who braves defeat, when everything is lost That he held door, when all is exept away. He best can prove who love him or betray. Who braves defeat.

Who braves defeat, I offer him my hand and fortune guide him through the dust and heat; He may yet conquer, he may yet command.

Who braves defeat This is all very well when it is applied to a single individual contending for some idea that cannot find acceptance with the general sense of mankind. Such an individual has a perfect right to preach and struggle for his idea as the one truth necessary for the salvation of the outside crowd that rejects it. No one can find fault with him for consecrating himself to such

business after he has once taken it in hand, But when it is not merely the individual whose fortunes are at stake, but the we fare and endurance of a great cause or a historic party, over which he may have a temporary influence or power, the case is different. In such a situation to brave defeat without absolute necessity is a folly and a crime.

Polar enterprise at present seems to be confined to Scandinavia, and these three northern lands are all contemplating a renewal of research in the ice zones. In Norway, the conqueror of the Greenland inland fce, Dr. Naxsen, is now developing a plan for an expedition having the North Pole for its goal. He thinks the route through Behring Sea offers the best chances for success. After steaming to the new Siberian Islands, his project is to force his vessel among the ice floes and drift wherever the ice takes him. He has plenty of faith that the ice drift will carry him almost due north, and that after two years he will have passed somewhere near the Pole and reached open water between Spitzbergen and

Greenland.

In Denmark, Lieut. Rypen of the navy, who has long been engaged in mapping the flords of West Greenland and studying the inland ice, is preparing for an expedition to the wholly unknown part of East Greenland. Between the most northern part of this coast attained by Capt. Holl and the southern limit of the explorations of the Koldewer expedition in 1869 there are about 450 miles of the Fast Greenland coast line that have never been visited. It is the purpose of Lieut. BYDER to ex plore this unmapped coast. He expects to devote about two years to the have only nine picked men with him, and to travel along the coast in small boats, providing also sledges for use when navigation The natives whom Holm met knew nothing of the existence of human beings it this unexplored stretch, and the region probably has no human inhabitants. If Rypen suc ceeds in carrying out his enterprise, the entire coast line of Greenland will have been studied some parts of it much more minutely than others, except that portion which extends between KOLDEWEY's highest point on the east and LOCKWOOD's furthest on the west coast. For a

west coast, the shore line is known only in a

long stretch, however, in Melville Bay, on the

general way.

The third expedition, which Baron Nonpanseroup is arranging in Sweden, has the unexplored area of the Antarotic Ocean for its goal ome of the Australian colonies and Dr. ORCAR Dickson, the liberal promoter of Polar enter-prises, will provide the financial backing for this exploration. Whether NORDENSEIGLD WILL lead the expedition himself is not yet certain. He does not expect to have the expedition reach its field of operations before the Antarctic summer next year.

Our highly valued contemporary, the Comnercial Gazette of Cincinnati, publishes a portrait of his deceased Majesty, Bameses II. of We protest against it. It is not a satisfactory likeness. It does no justice to the intelligence and dignity of the deceased. We put in this protest because Rameses cannot speak for himself; and we appeal to our Cincinnati contemporary not to do any wrong, especially to those who are not protected by the guarantees of the Constitution.

The suggestion that Sewand bought Alaska for the purp as of autoring Canada is enough to make a horse laught. - Troy Press.

One purpose of buying Alaska was undoubtedly to serve notice on the world that the United States was not unwilling to include within its jurisdiction any loose pieces of territory that might be found between the Rio Grande and the Arctic Ocean.

Chicago is a good place for an Illinois Fair, or a Northwestern Agricultural Fair, but not for a World's Fair. The more reason why all other parts of the country should turn in and help her out the best they can.

Even the ballet, rightly viewed, has an edu-ating influence akin to that of music, poetry, and

What then is the right view? And to avoid a'l misunderstanding, will you kindly state how one should pince himself in order to

## CANADA WANTS IMMIGRANTS.

ests in Europe. OTTAWA, April 7.- The Northwest delegates who have been here the last two weeks separated to-day, having transacted all their usiness. They interviewed the Hon, John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, and submitted several suggestions for promoting inmigration to the Northwest They proposed that the Government should send farmer rep resentatives of the different nationalities settled in the Northwest to their respective native countries to post their friends and countrymen upon the recources and adaptability of Canada and their own success in their new homes. perial Government be asked for the purpose of securing representative persons resident in Ungland, Scotland, and Ireland to visit the Northwest and Manitoba during the barvest

Northwest and Manitoba during the barvest season, in order that they may see personally the fertility of the land.

They asked that the Government grant a bonus to any company or corporation who shall secure the location in the country of one bona-lide settler; that the toovernment send through Great Britain an exhibition car containing semples of tanadian cereals fruits in the old country supplied with similar amplies; that the Government cause to be published two immigration pamphies, one for danatoba and the other for the Turitories, giving a complete description of the suntry, with views it ustrative of its farming, ranching, and mining capabilities; that a special immigramining capabilities; that a special inmigra-tion map of Canada be prepared, and that an edition of 200,000 be struck off and distributed among all the School Boards in Great Britain. The Minister promised that these suggestions would be carefully considered.

## BIDS FOR LIGHTING THE CITY.

Electric Light Companies Raise Their Prices on Account of the Subways,

The Gas Commission opened blds yesterday for lighting the streets with gas and electricity. The New York Mutual and Consolidated Gas Light Companies bid \$17.50 a year for each lamp. The Equitable's bid was \$12. because it is forbidden by the provisions of its charter to charge the city mode. The Central Company wants \$27 a lamp, and the Northern and Yonkers Company, \$28. Thebid of the New York and New Jersey Globe Company maptha for lighting Woodlawn Heights was \$22,50. No.

the same for 337 lamps. The bid of the Mount the same for 337 lamps. The bid of the Mount Morris Company for 175 lamps ran from 30 to 42 cents, the Hariem Company, 185 lamps, 31 and 50 cents, according to location, and the Fast Biver Company, 225 lamps, 425 cents. The bids were referred to Secretary McCormick

# WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Now that Easter has come and gone flowers will be cheaper and more picutiful. The popular little red car-nations have been hard to obtain for ten days past, and for several days before Later the Easter tilles were jealously hoarded in white muslin like so many bean ties of the harem. This precaution was necessary, as the warm weather of six weeks are brought out the Easter thies by thousands at the beginning instead of at the end of Lent, and when haster came the blussoms Were scarce.

Few New Yorkers know of the wholesale flower trade at the foot of East thirty fourth street. The managers of the concern jestocity mard against the sale of flowers to any but dealers. By To clock in the morning the two little eating and drinking saloons where the market is held are crowded with marketinen and buyers. The latter are the street venders and the keepers of flower shops that have no green houses of their own. The sellers of water littles and forms line the sidewalk, their great basheds laden with pretty warea. By the clock everyting is sold out. The roses are the last to arrive, but they are promptly bought up.

Jacob Vossmaer's "Vace with Flowers," painted 250 years ago, and now honging one on the Dulch old mas-ters in the Metropolitan Museum of art shows things just like those that are securally to blosson in the pubpurks and squares of the city. Most of the section tulip hads planted in t autumn came from Helland, and e of them doubtless are the direct descendants of | provinces that she bolds. semaer's models

There is a constantly growing sale for fereign period; case in this city. At a sours of couls you may find English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish illustrated weekiles. Oddly enough too, a veral clubs that rigidly exclude some American publications as immeral admit the questionable but clever little eight page Parislan wee- iles

An interesting eign of the times is the frequent eight in Central Park of handsome'r dressed children accompanied by a manifest y French maid, who reads to the little folks from a French book of fairy tales. The tots hear nothing from the nurse but French, and hisp back at her in the prettiest infantile patols of that language

Within the past wack the Long Island Railroad has been putting up a device to warm people at grade crossings whom a train is approaching. It is agreat gong that is banged by an electrical appliance. It is set a ringing by the train itself when nearly a half mile away. The bell serves as an infallible warning but owners of nervous horses are wondering whether the ocumotive could possibly frighten their snimals more than the gong does.

The practice of attracting customers to restaurants furnishing evening papers gratts is spreading. three restaurants on Third and Sixth avenues which a reporter vaited in as many evenings he found that The Execute Him was given away exclusively. The proprietor sold that it was simply a matter of business, so many more people wanted that paper in place of the others that it was not worth while to bother with the

### Spring Icebergs. Icebergs have not ceased to threaten the

Atlantio libers. La Breingue reports that she passed class to ave flat bergs about 2.780 feet lear on Baturday, and three little sizes the next day. The class of Georgia passed a large number of big bergs. Ready for the Artist Now. see the big carnival this year, while in former years the The Grant Fund Committee decided that at the next meeting on Monday afternoon they would select the artists who will be asked to compute in the designs for the monument after the siyle recently

### Reckiess Nature. "It's a wonder Nature isn't asphyxiated."

"Just think how she has been blowing out the gas i the coal regions."

THE RESPOUNDLAND PTARERIES.

Disputes with France Over the Balt Act

and the Right to Catch and Can Lobsters. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The controversy between the French and British Governments upon the Newfoundland fisheries is naturally watched with interest in this country, which has fishing troubles of its own. Recently, in answer to the suggestion of a contemporary that the true war out of the difficulty was to buy French rights in Newfoundland, the London Times said that the objection to that plan was that France would not sell, while even if she would Newfoundland could not pay the price. The only consolation it could offer the colonists was that "time is on their side; the French fisheries must tend to decline, and the industries of the colonists to expand." But this is rather poor comfort, at least to the present generation. Time may be on the side British colonists, but its operations are extremely deliberate. The fishery dispute between France and Great Britain goes back almost to the discovery of Newfoundland. Generations ago France and England were at war over it, with our New England colonists drawn into the conflict, while some of the treaty stipulations now cited on one side or the other of the present controversy date back more than a

The grievances chiefly complained of by

century.

to allow her fishermen ample privileges in lobster fishing and the existence of the Balt act, which either excludes them from the purchase of fish bait or grants it under hampering restrictions. The l'ait act is admitted to be due to the move made by France in offering large bounties, the effect of which was that the French fishermen could undersell the British in foreign markets. Perhaps the most striking result of this policy was een in southwestern Europe, particularly in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, where the British Ishermen were almost altogether driven out by the competition. The bounties were so heavy that the French could afford to reir in great part on them, putting the price for their fish so low that their rivals could not compute with them. The Newfoundland Government as a partial offset passed an act prohibiting the export of bait except by persons who might obtain beeness from the Government, and raised for its validity upon a precedent established as long ago as 1812. The interfal covernment at ray re used assent to the act basing its objections, however, mainly a the finvested their capital for that season. This objection was remedied, and then the inspecial covernment in the instead of a designation headed by fremier Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shoa, who visited Engand for the purpose, approved the re-macted bill, which to k effect during the season of 1883. The French Minister of Foreign Albairs, M. Flourens, broto-tell, but the Jirtish Covernment insisted that the French bounties, which amounted to more other french bounties, which amounted to more other flatty per coat, uponal fish caught upon the someonst, were running Newfoundland, its tolky was defended by Mr. Putnam, one of the Commissioners appointed by Mr. Cavveland in the lattle Washington bege trations? partial offset passed an act prohibiting the

In tille washington neglitations:

We have also been brought face to face with the statists which Sewignman has been coing sied to pass for protection against trench tablement, who by the said of bour less are excited up her from her accombined to eight markets. Newtonoisant is a large customer of the timed states, receiving from her animally about \$2.50.000 for its beautiful to the content of the content of

The result, however, was that some of the American Using schooners, which procured built at rortune I as under the mode executed built at rortune I as under the mode executed it again to the French banking fleet at St. Pierre but the senura of one such vessel, the Ambrose it knight, checked this practice, and the conflication of the French schooners. Virginia and Ama on further showed the execution for the French schooners. Virginia and Ama on further showed the execution to buy bait on the south coast, were necording to a British havai officer, forced to go to the west coast to catch it themselves at St. to a british havan officer, lear-out to go to the west coast to caten it themselves at St. George's Pay, or to bur it from the natives there. The result is that the French langkers miss all the early fishing on the banks and the Newfoundlanders score off it. But at the same time the fishermen about Fortune hay less a sale for their herrings. The Trench also used salted sauds, which are inferior to the fresh herrings. herrings.

Mat ers were in this unsatisfactory state

Matters were in this unsatisfactory when three weeks and, the Governor of New-foundland sent to the Legislature the text of a positis current arranged between England and France, to be good only for the present season. This provided that no change should be made in the positions occuried by the lobster establishments as evicting July 1, 1882, except that is mentioned the could remove his season of the could remove his any subject of either nation could remove his helding and packing establishment to any other any subject of either nation could remove his hishing and packing establi himent to any other spot by joint consent of the commanders of the Pittish and French naval stations, these commanders were also by joint consent to permit new factories to be set up in equal numbers to each nation. Amild creat indignation the Legislature of dereil that a message should be called to the Queen protesting that the permission in the modus result given to France to creat factories is most objectionable. being indicative of an apparent right which really has no existence, and that it is in direct opposition to the position heretofore taken by her Majesty's toernments. The protest was further directed against the modus result has whole, as being in arrivals to British rights. The opposition was for going still further and demanding that in any modus result an exclusive right should be concaded to the people of the colony to each and can lobsters on the coast.

Last week it was announced in the British House of commons that the Government had invited the Prince Minister of Newfoundland to visit London and discuss the situation. It has show been said that France is willing to subinvited the Frime Minister of Newfoundland to visit London and discuss the situation. It has since been said that France is willing to submit the dispute to arbitration. It is also reported that the Newfoundland Government is disposed to repeat the Bait act, and to allow, as a substitute, but Franch and American fishermon to buy bait on taking out a license, as, in fact, our fishermon now do under the colus vivind, but still prohibiting the export of bait to St. Floure and the Micucion islands, which are off Fortune Bay, on the ground that Newfoundland is catified to keep her balt supply from exhaustion. ply from exhaustion.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The construction of the pillars and foundations of the great both bridge consumed 21,180 tons of coment and 107.000 cultic feet of grante. The total amount of resulting masonry is 115, 00 cubic yards. The weight of the steel in the bridge proper is ht, a.s. tons.

The Mount S. Gothard Tunnel Com; any has applied.

for a concession for the construction of a railroad over the Schoellenen Pass, from cossellenen to Andermact. It will take two years to build this line, and specrangements will have to be made to protect it from avalanches.

French scientific men and engineers are discussing the feasibility of a rational across the desert of Sahara. It is claimed that such an enterprise is necessary to confirm the hold of France upon her possessions on the west coast of Africa and to develop the North African

The brench theatrnial censor has forthilden the production of a new play in which one of the characters was to have been Wintermed. The Turkish Ambassador protested against this as an insult to the rengion of his country. M. Moonet S. Cy. who was to play the Propert had already secured its costumes.

The new disease, alleged to be a successor to the grip and called La Court, is said to be a form of the patterns, and to be caused by the use of mildewed corn from which is consisted in north Italy in the shans of pooring. The victims such into a peaceful sleep, and die on ous instead of successing their heads off and bring.

The annual catch of fish on the European and Nerth American consts is computed by a German statistic in to amount to 184,000 tons. A ton of fish corresponds with twenty five sheep in weight and with twenty sheep in nourishing power. Therefore the total European and North American catch equals in number 42,000,00 sheep and in nourishing power 23,000,000. Regotiations are said to be nearly completed with M.

bound to write an original grand opera in four acts which will be produced in America in 1982. The mas' ter will houself superintend the production, and colduct in person on the first night. The first second, and fourth acts are laid in Mexico at the time of the Monte. rumas, and the third act is in the Western States.

An official stenographer of the German Imperial Par liament has calculated the exact rapidity of speech of some of the most celebrated tierman statesmen. Ricker: a leader of the free trade independents, he says talks in a minute 153 words: Count Herbert Bis-marck, 144 Singer, the Socialist, 121. Hamberger, the

best known bimetaillet among the Independents, 12s. Stumm, the tool baron, 148. The last official statistics of flome show that the city must have lost a large percentage of its population since the last coneus. Although only twenty houses have been built there in the last three years, 4.tur houses with living room for 20,000 persons are now vacant. The transient population is thought to have fallen off also. Hardly 8,000 strangers went there to

aber was little short of 10.10

The gorgeous raliway train which the Queen and King of Italy had built for their journey to Berlin this month was burned in the Florence railway station about three weeks ago. The cost of the train was more than Thouselire. It was furnished with a wealth of gold and sliver ornaments, and was filled with the most costly up Most of the presents intended for the Berlin court had already been placed on it. Only a few most valuable bits of table were and about a third of the presents were saved.

NOW THAT CHICAGO HAS IT.

Talks With Some of the Solld Men of that Town About the Great Fair.

From the Cincinnati Kaguirer. Chicago, April 3.—The World's Fair will occur to all as the principal topic talked about in Chicago, but I found this ciry as ecol on the subject as would be any aged and conservative place. Strangers supposed the Chicagoars to be full of the Fair, and promptly turned their addresses to the Chicago people upon the subject. For instance, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, whom I beard address the Marquettel inbapoke heartily upon the big show. But Chicago has too much experience and has had too many real successes to lose its head. Mr. Thomas it, Bryan, who is referred to by a good many as the possible President or Superintendent of the Exhibition, said to me: "We fully understant what responsibility we have undertaken and how number the work will be required. Many of our people have no idea of the herculean labor this thing will involve. Nevertheless, it is our time and event; it has come to us and we commated for it. There is no doubt whatever of the public spirit of this city fullilling the task." CHICAGO, April 3 .- The World's Fair

we competed for it. I note that can be considered for it. I note that ask."

Mr. Patterson, the managing editor of the Cheake Tribung, and of the amily of its chief proprietor, said: "You must not understand that everybody in Chiengo wanted the Fair. We desired it, or our people did, but a good many considering men spoke on the subject from the first with caution. Some have thought that fairs or shows of this we-scription torned aside the normal and natural energies of the society and produced an unrest —a pursuit of light matters, but to the good of the million not to the regmanence of what we the million not to the regmanence of what we a pursuit of light matters, not to the good of the million nor to the permanence of what we have already mide. However ledng in for it, we all left comfortable at our victory, and now we are sitting down before the question of now France are the unwillingness of Newfoundland

we are sittlen down before the question of how to execute it.
Indeed, trade is the soul of these exhibitions. The trader who works his goods off quiestly and directly approaches the multilude wants to have as many people in thi ago as possible. The chizen who has some scientific work on hand of slow and initural development is exasperated to find that the entire community. Government and Finance Department are to be eminarked in a latter greater than rebuilding this thereby after the fire. Then overyhow worked for his soul's salvation. The big show is to give momentum to the crivand advertise.

ing Chicago after the fire. Then everyhous worked for his soul's satisation. The big show is to give momentum to the city and advertise it to the worfd, but it will involve satrifice and the everying of all the facilities and dispositions, outlent and impatient.

I first in quired where the Fair was going to be held. There was a difference of view. There were, indeed, three different propositions when I first looked in on the ago. The first proposition was to give the whole exhibition right at the city, and on the lake front, making ground into the lake to get space sufficient. The next proposition was to hold the entre fair at highson lark, four or five hills so suff of the centre of the city, which is at present considered to lot the Auditorium. A third suggestion was to divide the Fair, and flood some of its best and permanent fentures at the widdle of the city, give to Jackson tark aloresald the mechanical and general show, any put the lives stock exhibition, which it is promised will be the greatest ever known in the word, on the west side of the city, where are the largest element of the hopolation and some extensive parks, in a conversation with Mr. finichinson, however, he President of the librar of Trade, and one of the brightest and most reflective young men in the city. I became impressed with the light sairmishers of affairs. This Mr.

over, is e-President or the Board of Trade, and one of the brightest and most reflective young men in the city. I became impressed with the fice that I was nearer to the class of men who do large things in chean of the class of men who do large things in chean of the light sairmishers of affairs. This sirbid thinson, when I met at the i mon League by this, offered to take me through the Art School of thicago the next day, and it was auring this wells that he said:

"The greater probability is that we shall build for the line arts and for the neasure grounds of the exhibition a special editice or edifices on the take front right at the city. You see out yender the stoverhead mode? The contents of the larbor are accurately defined by law. The city has dearlan rights out to a certain line. We are promised by very reliable contractors that they will fill in for us a space and leet wide by a mile long within eight months or during the time that the plans and skeletons of the general show and buildings are being matured. This will enable us to set Michigan avenue, which runs parallel with the lake and is how bordered by a narrow park, 500 teet to the east. The present park is one mile long. We will then have a space 1600 feet wide, or one-if the or a mile by one whole mile long. We will then have a space 1600 feet wide, or one-if the or a mile by one whole mile long. We will then be able to throw a wide boulevariaround the whole extending Michigan avenue at this point. Our art building and other leadures of a permanent sort we can then have accessible to the multitude of the city to be visited both day and night. The place of recreation for the visitors to the Fair and our own people would then be upon this large piece of ground.

"It is the suggestion of those who favor this view to build this and the other buildings of the since the medital of large class, and many distant stations located at points along each road. We also possess what hardly any other city in this country has, the smooth lake in tront of us, with

is has places in front of the exhibition buildings. Boats skilling from North this age could take presenters to and from a readly as from the main front of the city. The west skill is connected with the same district by abundant railways."

Mr. Patterson, already referred to, gave me insight into the reculiarities of the Illinois Constitution. Said he: "It being necessary to watch the city dovernment here, into which is good many black sheep manages to itriish get, we made a Constitution some years ago forbidding any city in the State to go in debt more than a section proportion of the valuaget, we made a Constitution some years ago forbidding any city in the State to go in debt more than a sectain proportion of the valuation and revenue of the city property. That has kept our debt down and prevented many a barefaced and wholesale steal, but at this juncture, when we are challenged from abroad as to our money and contribution, we find that we must raise the first bir installment of several millions by subscription. We have been able to get tonether \$3.000,000 without much routlet. The rainroads were among the promptest givers. Subscriptions are coming in all the time, and will continue to come. But we cannot bond the city itself for the purposes of this exhibition without asking legislative authority or waiting the result of our application to the courts fail us, and we need the Legislature and the vote of the State to relax for this special juryone our bonds, that the jermission will be given. Every thing is kept at a low valuation in Chicago, and hence the weath of the city does not show up to the constitutional limitation. We would hardly be able to get along here but for the tolerably high license we have lately imposed upon saloons. The saloons now pay sale appleed, and there are 4.000 of them, so that we raise from this source \$2.000, to no a revaluation of the city, with more direct rescrence to actual values, we shall have constitutional authority to get more taxes, and therefore more help."

Mr. will soghtly, an active merchant from

therefore more help."

Mr. Willoughby, an active merchant from Mr. Willoughly, an active merchant from Massachusetts, who has denty a suggestions and contracts, said to me: Chicago is too squeamish about debt and expenditure. We have no such debt as we ought to be carrying for active four population and sufficient process. There is no occasion for our passing for all those needed improvements with alse to go to the use of posterity as well as ourselves. We have a debt of about \$10,00000 and it ought to be three, four, or the times as much. Even as concerns this exhibit of the whole cast. We have unlimited an dist. I ever tides over a light period it tity is swhotesome. In all the and enteriorse obligations ar or, willow, hey said: "In modern and sare made on ever to expenditures. The electric riches store and basement covers. It is not half for rent So you see the mones business with a string front of us. In my independent or three years here is going city 10,00 and of 1000 pc. and endling in Chenga, with endline in Chiengo Ly verything here nents of each of them. We have hearty race all north, we us. The result of the exhibit to drive Chicago forward are anything which ever happened.

# A Lady's Morning Pinnge.

Just a glimpae of the fare of sea.

With two so he saile flatting and flowing.

A rish certific said. With A genrous day With the white-cappe, water coming and en ng Ash vering breath we ream was bodge down we got I'p we don't flashing and glowing

Then a long one swim a float with the title. Fill a fee ing dedictors of languar, thereping. And we satisfed that to the shampering shorts And He there contented, dreaming and sleeping

We learn with pleasure that the American Cutholic Quarteria Review will hereafter be conducted by Archbishop its an acits chief gill ur. with the arein ance of the New Dr. Horstmann, the New Prof. McCabi and Dr. George Bering Works as associate editors. Th first number under this new direction will be that o July pest.

The Cutholic Quarterly hears justly a very high repu-tation, and we are confident that its ability and usefulness will be increased by the distinguished men into whose control it new passes.

REROTRICAL

A Boston Fire Commissioner, speaking at a recent A Boston Fire Commissioner, speaking at a recent meeting said. 'Elsectricity is very important in all fire matters. The question of getting an engine of the greatest water throwing capacity to a fire with the greatest celerity will, it seems to me, be solved by e entricity. Substitute for the steam power of any modern engine stored electricity or electric power can modern engine stored electricity or electric power con-veyed to each hydrant, making of your engine apmis on wheels, and you have lightness itself as reserve weight, with almost unlimited power of throwing water This will be the fire engine of the fathre, so say the prophets "

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company The New I neithed to be about to introduce into its system a machine for the pretection of telephone invircuments from lightning and electric light currents. The instru ment has stood very severe tests and proved its ability absolutely to protect telephones and other electrical featruments against overcharges of electricity caused by lightning or other sources of current. The protector automatically grounds or shants the excess of cur rent so long as it exists. As soon as it coases the pre-tector readjusts itself automaticany and restores the

Fome interesting experiments made last week are likely to lead to important modifications in the use of the search light in marine work. The idea mainly illustrated was not so much the disclosure of the where traied was not so much the disclosure of the where abouts of an approaching vessel as the indication of the position of the ship on which the light was placed. The purroing of a thick fog by the horizontal rays of the light is not practicable, but it is believed that by three. ing the concentrated rays up vertically against the clouds areflection of the light can be seen and the danger of a collision avoided. For its generally much less then each the height of the pilot house than nearer to the surface of the water, and it is this fact that induces the belief of its being possible to communicate the position of approaching vessels by vertical rather than horizon tai rays. In connection with the search light there also included in the circuit an attachment to the ateam whistle which can be worked simultaneously with the light, or independently, as may be desired, the idea be-ing to call attention by sound and by eight at the same moment. A system of blasts of various lengths is to be introduced, whereby two vessels passing may communi-cate with each other, very much in the same way that a telegraph operator reads a message by the ticks of the

phonograph, even for reproducing her voice before the Academy of Music. Mme. Patti was outwitted during her engagement at San Francisco, and her randering "Home, Sweet Home," as well as some other song was taken on a waxen cylinder. The capture was mad by one of Edison's agents, who scoretly placed an in-strument under the stage among the gas pipes and ade connection with the prompter's box, where her voice entered fully.

the growth and development of the electric light and power business is its influence upon allied industries, the demand for certain classes of material being in some cases greater than has ever before arisen. This is well illustrated by an order which has just been placed by a Louisiana electric company for two new driving belta, one of which is to be 1th) feet long and 72 inches wide, and the other 4% luches in width and of much greater length. These will require the hides of more than & O head of cattle.

There is now an excellent opportunity for an inrenious inventor to devise a cheap and trustworthy speed indicator for electric cars. An instrument of this aind, which could always be relied upon to indicate to the driver the exact speed of his car, would meet with

Mr. W. H. Preece, the head of the postal telegraph system in England, says. "There are several insulating materials in the market capable of insulating 2,000 olts, but my experience is chiefly with India-rubber I see no difficulty whatever in maintaining a pressure of 2,000 volts in underground conduits. I know, how-ever, no reason why high pressure currents cannot be safely distributed by means of overhead conqueters which are certainly more economical than under-ground. Such overhead cables have been in use in Lon-don for five years with complete success." The subway promises to be productive of as much trouble in London as it has been in this city. No fewer than thirty-six pe titioners have deposited petitions in the private bill office of the linuse of Commons, praying to be heard in opposition to the bill promoted by the London County Council for constructing subways for pipes and wires under the streets of the metropolia, and for the creation

has been put upon the market. It has been specially designed to fill the want of a battery that shall require practically no attention, and the manipulation of which can be effected with great facility. nections and switches for placing any desired number of colletu circuit are placed on the top of the cabinet and by means of a compound circle switch any number of cells can be thrown in and cut out of the circuit singly and without shock. It requires no other attention than the renewal of the rines and sal ammoniac.

Five bundred thousand deliars is to be invested in electric street railroads in Springfield, No., and the company which is now being organized for that purpose will purchase all the rights and property of the old

Some instructive data concerning the comparati cost of incandescent lighting have been published. The average cost of maintaining a sixteen-candle power lams for twenty four hours was shown to be & careful study of these data should be made by the owner of every office building, as it will unquestionable be to his interest to have an electric light plant installed with a view to giving his patrons the additions inducement of the electric light. The total yearly aver-age cost per lamp in a modern office building should not exceed 54, including every possible expense, aside from

electric or combination fixtures. road should be established in far away Russia. Such a thing, however, seems more than probable, for a project is now on foot to connect st. Petersburg with Archan-gel, a distance or 500 miles, by an electric railway. The enterprise, with which the name of Siemens is con nected is backed by Archangel interests and the est mated cost of the road, including rolling stock, will be

\$15,000 per mile.

Among the recollections brought out by the coming te excapitic tournament are some incidents in the life of Milton J. Adams, well known as a fine operator. He has had many varied and exciting experiences. He is the man who, during the strike in 1870, mounted a box up. From San Francisco he went to South America where he travelled with a lion show crossed the Andes, selling maps to the natives, who could not understand them, and made a fortune in the restaurant business in Rio Janeiro in six months. He lost the for tune on the Codes Exchange in two days ran a newspaper in the Kumberley diamond fields in South Africa for a time. One evening a party of prominent citizens, who had been "celebrating" pretty freely, displayed their patriotism by singing, and inelsted that Britannia was the boss of the whole mundane show. Mr. Adams's paper came out next day with an article in which he stated that although Britannia shight be under the impression that she ruled the war twice, and were ready to do it again on short notice. He also suggested that if the participators in the festive ties of the previous night were as realous in imbibing information as champagne they would be better citizen and more desirable neighbors. An animated mass meeting was promptly held, and the editor left before

The inventor of a new avaiem of typewriting tel egraphy believes that by its adoption the Government will be able to carry out a pretai telegraph system of the lines suggested by the Postmaster General. He at eured the committee appointed to consider his inven-tion that his company would do business at prices that would tempt the public to use the wire instead of the mail. The instrument is an electric typewriter with a keyboard not unlike an ordinary typewriter. The cate is produced on every instrument in the circuit sin draneously. No skill is required. It is stated that any person who can read and spell ray become an expert required to make expert operators by the Moras system.

A number of experiments in annealing metals has lately less carries but in Berlin. Dr. Limenters who has taken a prominent part in these take, has been lecturing before the Polytechnic Society of London and in the course of his remarks he suggested that peoper is would did it may be obscible to insulate electricity. Wifes with a coating of walds. A means of the sularing rupper to bily, without India rupper or other compount, won the mightir valuable at this particular stage of the the manual concerning the relative mer-tic of the overland and the interground systems. It is has he present a to signifully assignation as practicable, but it is certainly novel and ingenious.

Bidn't Take Long.

"He drank himself to death on account of his ran away from him. "You see he drang Paris green."

Impracticable. "Has Mrs. Mizzen ever expressed a desire

to be buried besite her husband )"
"No. never.
"Mow heariless. He was so devoted to hog."

"Yes, but he was lost at sea."